

Commercial.

THIS DAY.

We have not a single transaction to report from the Share Market this morning. Banks were done late yesterday afternoon at 193 per cent. premium for the end of December, and there are still buyers at that rate and also at the cash quotation, China Sugars are somewhat firmer in tone and are now wanted at 130 per share for cash and 133 for December 31st. Nothing in other stocks requires special mention.

4 o'clock p.m.

A considerable amount of share transactions have been put through since we last wrote. China Sugars are the sensation of the hour. A large cash business has been arranged this afternoon at the slightly increased rate of 132, and on time quite an extensive traffic has resulted at 135 for the end of the year. It is not, however, these transactions which have induced us to remark that China Sugars are the sensation of the hour. As a matter of fact, the recent extraordinary depreciation in the market value of this stock has caused a vast deal of speculation and excitement, and aroused no inconsiderable amount of surprise and indignation amongst holders of the scrip. So many rumours detrimental to the Company's prosperity have been prevailing in commercial circles, rumours which have prejudicially affected the status of the stock, that a number of shareholders have drawn up an application to the General Managers or Consulting Committee, in which the injurious rumours are detailed, and which calls either for an authoritative statement on the subject, or requests the convening of an extraordinary meeting of shareholders to have the whole thing properly discussed and ventilated. We understand that the rumours are something to the effect that the Company has lost a large sum of money—some three hundred thousand dollars—in connection with the Swatow branch, that the General Managers have now an unusually large stock of sugar on hand for which they are unable to find a market, that this sugar is of an inferior quality and practically valueless, and further that owing to some breach of contract with or neglect towards the native customers, the Chinese trade is likely to be lost to the Company in future. As all these reports have been current in the colony for days past, and as they are calculated to seriously injure the future prospects of the concern and to do a vast deal of harm to large and legitimate holders of scrip, it will no doubt be a wise course for the General Managers or Consulting Committee to adopt, to either make an official statement to the shareholders by circular or in the public press, or through the medium of an extraordinary meeting as suggested. We may state that so far as we can learn, the rumours alluded to above are gross exaggerations. However, there can be no doubt that there must be some reason for the tremendous depreciation the stock has lately undergone in the share market, beyond the shortly expected opposition of the Tai Koo Refinery, and it seems to us that holders of scrip can fairly claim to know what that reason actually is. China Traders have changed hands at 70, a fall of ten dollars per share, which is certainly suggestive of a screw loose somewhere; there is also a further supply on offer at the reduced rate. A few China Fires have been negotiated at 365, which is slightly lower than the previous quotation. Nothing has been done in Docks; buyers offer 56 per cent. premium, but decline to spring another point although holders are anxious to deal at 57. Luzons are still freely offered at 77 without inducing purchasers to come forward. Other quotations remain unchanged.

SHARES.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$650 per share, sales and sellers.
China Traders Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sales and sellers.
North China Insurance—\$1,400 per share, buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$105 per share, buyers.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$215 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—\$150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—57 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$50 per share, premium.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—118 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$150 per share, buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—173 per cent. dis. sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$132 per share, sales and buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—2 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$77 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$155 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1882—18 per cent. prem. cn. int.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—18 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.	3/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months	3/8 1/2
On Demand	3/8 1/2
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank, T. T.	7 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	7 1/2

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA	per picul, \$535
(Allowance, Tals 72)	
OLD MALWA	per picul, \$575
(Allowance, Tals 72)	
NEW PATNA, high touch (without choice)	\$570
per chest, at 4 months sight	\$572 1/2
NEW PATNA, high touch (bottom) per chest	\$575
NEW PATNA, high touch (second choice) per chest	\$567 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (without choice) per chest	\$567 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (first choice) per chest	\$570
NEW PATNA, low touch (bottom) per chest	\$572 1/2
NEW PATNA, low touch (second choice) per chest	\$565
OLD PATNA, per chest	\$600
NEW BENARES, high touch (without choice) per chest	\$550
NEW BENARES, high touch (bottom) per chest	\$552 1/2
NEW BENARES, low touch (without choice) per chest	\$550
NEW BENARES, low touch (bottom) per chest	\$555
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$490	\$490
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul, \$380	\$410
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul,	\$275 @ \$315

Shipping.

DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, R. F. Cullen, 2nd October, Manila 29th Sept, General—Russell & Co.	
ANTON, German steamer, 395, F. V. Schrader, 2nd October, Palkhoi, and Hoihow 30th Sept, General—Wiel & Co.	
OXFORDSHIRE, British steamer, 908, C. P. Jones, 3rd October, Amoy 1st October, General—Russell & Co.	
PEKING, British steamer, 954, Heuermann, 3rd October, Canton 2nd October, General—Siemssen & Co.	

KILLARNEY, British steamer, 1,060, H. O'Neill, 3rd October, Manila 29th Sept, Hemp—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,480, F. Binstead, 3rd October, Sydney 10th Sept, and Port Darwin 23rd, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
GLENELO, British steamer, 1,956, B. Quarterly, 3rd October, London 15th August, and Singapore 26th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
AMOV, British steamer, 814, C. Herrmann, 3rd Sept., Canton 20th Sept, General—Siemssen & Co.	

CLARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.	
Atlanta, German steamer, for Chefoo.	
Hermann, German bark, for Newchwang.	
Anton, German steamer, for Hoihow.	
Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.	
Europe, French steamer, for Saigon.	
Fortune, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.	
Oxfordshire, British steamer, for New York.	
Hungarian, British steamer, for London.	

DEPARTURES.	
October 3, Kuangtung, British steamer, for Swatow.	
October 3, Piccola, German steamer, for Singapore.	
October 3, Young Siam, Siam bk, for Bangkok.	
October 3, Hungarian, British str., for Singapore.	
October 3, Europe, British str., for Saigon and Singapore.	

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.	
Per Diamante, str., from Manila.—Messrs. Crimmon, Yassimull, Assomul, 3 Europeans on deck, and 141 Chinese.	
Per Catterthun, str., from Sydney, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. White and child, Messrs. S. Reynell, Thos. Birnie, and Suppence, and 74 Chinese.	
Per Gleanlo, str., from London, &c.—Messrs. Duggin, Heather, Fisher, Dunn, and Case, and 390 Chinese.	

The British steamship *Oxfordshire* reports left Amoy on the 1st instant. Had strong wind from Amoy.

The German steamship *Anton* reports from Palkhoi, and Hoihow on the 30th ultimo. Had moderate monsoon and fine weather.

The British steamship *Killarney* reports left Manila at 1 p.m. on the 29th ultimo. Had moderate N.N.W. wind, which increased to a gale. On the 30th had very heavy gale from the East to N.E., with high broken sea and torrents of rain. On Tuesday, the 1st instant, weather moderating, set storm sails and steered North.

The British steamship *Gleanlo* reports left London on the 15th August, arrived in Malta on the 24th, and left again on the same day, arrived at Port Said on the 28th, and left again on the same day; stopped in Canal through the P. & O. steamship *Ganges* getting aground. Left Suez on the 30th, and arrived in Penang on the 17th ultimo, and left again on the 22nd, arrived in Singapore on the 26th, and arrived in Hongkong on the 3rd instant. Had strong N.E. gales with high sea during the latter part of passage.

The British steamship *Catterthun* reports left Sydney on the afternoon of 10th ultimo, arriving at Port Darwin on the 22nd, via Queensland Ports. Left Port Darwin on the 23rd, and arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant. Experienced strong Northerly winds and heavy sea from thence to Port Darwin had light Southerly and S.E. winds and fine weather, and from thence to South end of Luzon had light winds and fine weather. On the 30th passed Cape Calavite, and met with the South-east quadrant of a typhoon. On the 1st instant wind veering from the S.E. to N.E. from Pratas to port experienced strong N.W. monsoon with high sea and a strong gale from the East to N.E., with high broken sea and torrents of rain. On Tuesday, the 1st instant, weather moderating, set storm sails and steered North.

The British steamship *Diamante* reports left Manila on the 29th ultimo at 4.30 p.m. Had a fresh westerly breeze, increasing outside the Bay to a strong gale, hauling to the N.W., with falling barometer, and high confused sea. On the 30th at 1 a.m. had strong gale from the N.W., and barometer 29.60. At noon barometer 29.40; slowed engines, winds from the N.W. to N., with mountainous sea and very hard squalls. At 5 p.m. less wind and sea, and hauling slowly to the East, engines full speed ahead and vessel making very little progress. At 4.30 p.m. on the 1st instant the gale commenced on the N.W. with a strong gale from the East, hauling back to the Northward again with very hard squalls and high continuing sea to port.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

Continued.

Wm. Manby, British bark, 366, H. Kindred, 1st October, Newchwang 18th September, Beas.—Russell & Co.

WRECKER, American ironclad, 55, Henderson, 16th July, Guap Island 1st June, General.

ZOUAVE, American ship, 1,202, Robert C. Lopez, 3rd August, Cardiff 4th April, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CANTON.

FU-YEW, Chinese steamer, 920, Croad, 1st Oct., Shanghai 28th September, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

WHAMPOA.

MOUNT LEDANON, British bark, 436, Chas. H. Nelson, 16th September, Newchwang 18th August, Beas.—Kwong Ching.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Ogston—Butterfield & Swire.

Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,377, T. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Kiang-ning, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—C. M. S. N. Co.

Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, G. B. Lefavor, Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Klimp-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Powan, British steamer, 1,800—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

AMOV.

In Port on 28th September, 1883.

Anna Bertha, German bark, 480 (Krause)—Pasdag & Co.

Benedicta, German schooner, 240 (Darum)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Confucius, Siamese schooner, 258 (Simpson)—Faugh Balaugh, German schooner, 240 (Rute)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Frohlich, German brig, 360 (Moller)—Pasdag & Co.

Glenury, British 3-m. schooner, 283 (Thomson)—Pasdag & Co.

Johann Carl, German schooner, 144 (Floger)—Pasdag & Co.

Magenta, British schooner, 327 (Coalfleet)—Pasdag & Co.

Meridian, Siamese bark, 345 (Krause)—Pasdag & Co.

Minerva, German brig, 319 (Duhme)—Pasdag & Co.

Orient, German bark, 461 (Roder)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Peter, German schooner, 307 (Moller)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Rachel, British bark, 282 (Affleck)—Boyd & Co.

Roderick Hay, British bark, 290 (Nicolson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Sofia, Swedish brig, 280 (Pehrson)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

Walter Siegfried, British bark, 394 (Hansson)—Pasdag & Co.

Wm. Minster, British bark, 362 (Severwright)—Boyd & Co.

FOOCHOW.

In Port on 20th September, 1883.

Almatia, American schooner, 386 (Lapham)—Chinese.

Guiding Star, British bark, 311 (Schmitger)—Chinese.

Lee-yih, British bark, 225 (Culhane)—Chinese.

Occident, German bark, 251 (Benter)—Chinese.

SHANGHAI.

In Port on 22nd September, 1883.

Brunette, British bark, 375 (Turnhill)—Morris & Co.

Cenaur, German bark, 469 (Sellers)—Gipperich & Burchard.

Charon Wattana, Siamese bark, 565 (Ulrich)—Butterfield & Swire.

Chihaya Maru, Japanese bark, 441 (Yamamoto)—M. B. Kalish.

Chinghai, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—C. M. S. N. Co.

Diamond, British bark, 391 (Nes)—Morris & Co.

Earl of Elgin, British bark, 979 (Morrison)—S. C. Farman & Co.

Engles, Siamese bark, (Gammor)—Master.

Kalg, German bark, 140 (Lome Bang)—Russell & Co.

Leander, British ship, 148 (Hamilton)—J. W. Muller.

Lucky, Siamese bark, 424 (Sequeira)—Master.

Mary L. Stone, American ship, 1,420 (Josselyn)—C. & J. Trading Co.

Pelham, British brig, 254 (Downe)—Mackenzie & Co.

Satsuma, British bark, 364 (Lord)—Morris & Co.

Siam, Siamese bark, 225 (Thomson)—Butterfield & Swire.

YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 22nd September, 1883.

Alma, American schooner, 52 (Tibbey)—J. D. Carroll & Co.

Alex. Newton, American ship, (Sprout)—Smith, Baker & Co.

Black Diamond, German bark, 670 (Boyd)—P. Bohm.

E. von Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Gelling)—Grosser & Co.

Gloaming, British ship, 1,498 (Denmore)—C. & J. Trading Co.

Gum, British schooner, 294 (Marius)—Master.

Pearl, American bark, 536 (Howe)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sagitta, British bark, 379 (Taylor)—Fraser & Co.

W. H. Lincoln, American ship, 1,684 (Dally)—Master.

MANILA.

In Port on 3rd September, 1883.

Alex. Duille, British ship, 1,159—Smith, Bell & Co.

A. & W. C. Dutch ship, 1,480—Ker & Co.

Antioch, American ship, 1,712—W. F. Stevenson & Co.

Ellie, German ship, 1,348—Macdon & Co.

Flora, Austrian bark, 850—Macdon & Co.

H. A. Litchfield, American bark, 638—Peel, Hubbell & Co.

H. Prindenberg, German brig, 553—Martins, Dyce & Co.

H. C. Johnson, American bark, 1,080—Ker & Co.

Ida, British bark, 658—Holliday, Wise & Co.

John Nicholson, British bark, 685—W. F. Stevenson & Co.

M. B. Reichman, German bark, 515—Baier, Seiler & Co.

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HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

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Powan, British steamer, 1,800—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

White Cloud, British steamer, 527, A. Benning—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, Hoyland—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.

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alter it to "To life is human, the reverse divine." Having done so, I may well ask, are we not all human? and can but conclude, in making that I depart to reflect on the memorable lines of Lord Byron:

"A man must serve his time to every trade,
Save commerce—critics are already made.
Take hackneyed jokes from Miller, gas by rote,
With just enough of learning to misquote.
A mind will still find to find or forge a fault,
A turn for punning, and it shall be sought.
To Jeffrey go, be silent and discreet,
His pay is just ten sterling pounds per sheet;
Pay not to lie, 'twill seem a lucky hit;
Shrink not from blasphemy, 'twill pass for wit;
Care not for feeling—pass your proper jest,
And stand a critic, bated yet not best."

MUNCHHAUSEN.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE "LOGAN" AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."
SIR,—I was taken quite aback by reading your Canton correspondent's letter in the *Telegraph* of yesterday. The absurd idea of Neilson having a Winchester rifle, which he had saved from the lost U.S.S. *Albatross*, Chinamen may be very good story-tellers but that rumour won't wash. Neilson was ship's blacksmith on the *Albatross*, and when she went down, he (like the most of us) saved nothing but a suit of working clothes; which he had on at the time, as we were under steam.

The idea of an enlisted man having arms of any kind, without the knowledge of the officers is ridiculous; besides, we were on board the flag ship *Richmond* for over a month, before any disposition was made of us.

Somebody ought to have a leather medal.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. ADAIR.

Finisher.

Late U.S.S. *Albatross*.

Government Civil Hospital.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1883.

[As our Canton correspondent never was a "finisher" on board the *Albatross*, or any other American man-of-war, he may fairly be excused for his ignorance of the rules of the U.S. Naval service. Besides, Mr. Adair has over-looked the fact that our correspondent merely gave as a rumour that two of Neilson's friends knew he had a Winchester repeating rifle—and we learn from another source that such was actually the case. Where Neilson got the weapon is quite immaterial.—Editor *Hongkong Telegraph*.]

NOTES FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.

The expenses of H.E. Ito and suite during their tour abroad, amounted to yen 55,000.

A naval depot will shortly be established at Miura, Sagami, under the supervision of the Eastern Admiralty.

The officers of the American man-of-war now lying in Yokohama will shortly be received in audience by His Majesty the Mikado.

Rumour has it that His Excellency Inouye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly be ordered to England on official business.

The authorities have issued a notice to the effect that a sum of yen 48,900 shall be appropriated for dredging the Bay of Tokyo.

His Imperial Highness Kiso Shikishima-no-Miya, Colonel of the Line, has been appointed Governor of the Toyama Military Circle.

It is reported that the Government has lately sent an order to England for the construction of an ironclad which will cost two million yen.

We are informed that the Government proposes to enter into extensive contracts with foreigners for the sale of rice and other grain.

The cost of a new dock now in course of construction at Yokohama, is estimated at yen 100,000. The basin will be completed in September next year.

The trial of the stockbrokers in Yokohama, who were lately arrested on a charge of illegal speculation, will probably take place in the beginning of October.

It is rumoured that His Excellency Terashima, Japanese Minister to the United States, will be ordered to return to Tokyo, and be appointed a member of the Privy Council.

The Government has requested the Great Northern Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable between Yokohama in Karatsu and Pusan, Korea, via Iki and Tsushima.

Steps are being taken to establish telephonic communication between the Public Works Department and the residences of the Vice-Minister of Public Works and his two Secretaries.

The authorities have arranged to hold the reserve funds of all the private banks in the capital in vaults lately constructed for the Finance Department. The Nippon Bank has been requested to collect the reserves in question.

The total amount of exports and imports at the open ports for July last were as follows:—Imports, yen 2,773,819.91; exports, yen 2,666,480.89; excess of imports, yen 107,339.02. The customs revenue from various sources, was yen 128,441.35.

H.I.M.'s steamer *Iwakuni* is reported to have experienced a gale off Goshima on the afternoon of the 17th September on her voyage from Nagasaki to Korea. She sustained damage to her engines, and put back to Nagasaki for repairs.

A Marine Insurance Company is to be organized in Tokyo under the auspices of the authorities, with a capital of one million yen. Of this sum, shares to the value of six hundred thousand yen will be taken by the Government; the remainder will be open to public subscription.

Tatooing has become very popular in China, and the services of skilled Japanese have been secured. At the time of the Restoration it was abolished in Japan, and those who practiced the art lost their livelihood. It will be a matter for rejoicing to them that China opens a new field for their employment.

Mr. Suetaki Kwanichi, Secretary of the Foreign Department, who, while attached to the Japanese Legation in Paris, stole seventy thousand francs from the office funds and has since been hiding in Belgium, has confessed his crime to the local authorities who are sending him back to Japan under police escort.—Translated in *Japan Mail*.

FOOCHOW.

A full-grown tiger, which appears to have wandered from her lair into the outskirts of the City, was, on Friday last, shot by some natives whilst they were in search of rather smaller game. The skeleton of the brute was exhibited throughout the streets of Foochow on Sunday morning, and if in a sweeter condition, would probably have found a purchaser. We need scarcely say that the very fact of its throwing off a disagreeable odour, seemed to the natives to enhance its value. The price asked for the skeleton, intact, was \$24, but the vendors expressed their willingness to sell the same piece-meal, for medicinal purposes, for which it is highly valued, although we fail to see what peculiar properties the bones of this feline animal possess, to be entitled to rank first in the Chinese therapeutics.

A fire broke out in the suburbs of the Settlement at about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning last the 22nd instant, and although of short duration, still considerable damage was occasioned, no less than ten large Chinese shops being totally destroyed; the stock of one shop alone, being estimated at \$3,000, in value. Fortunately no loss of life occurred; one Chinaman, however, whilst attempting to save some personal effects, was severely burnt about the body, and was only rescued from the embers, just previous to the fall of some debris which would undoubtedly have caused his death. We learn that the fire arose through the bursting of a kerosine oil lamp, whilst the same was being fitted with a new wick. As we have been previously corrected(?) as to the liability of these lamps to explode spontaneously, we must therefore infer that a light found its way to the interior of the vessel, although we are assured to the contrary. The total loss is computed at \$15,000. Another fire was observable the same morning in the direction of where the Roman Catholic Chapel is situated, and serious fears were at first entertained that the natives had put into execution their threat of destroying the former premises. This fire, however, turned out to be one of a very minor description, and was extinguished by the natives before any very serious damage was occasioned.

From all accounts, the kidnapping business appears still to flourish, as numerous instances of native children being either forcibly taken, or else decoyed from their homes, have lately come to our knowledge. The most recent case which we hear of, occurred on Monday last the 24th instant, when a native was observed to seize a child of tender years, and hasten away towards the river. Although quickly pursued, he managed to reach the entrance to a subterranean passage, formerly used as a sewer, and which his followers declined to enter. The latter being under the impression that either this drain had no outlet, or else that its egress was the river, immediately obtained a quantity of straw and refuse, with which they expected to smoke the thief out. This process not having the desired effect, it was concluded that the man must have been suffocated, and the assembled crowd dispersed perfectly satisfied. It afterwards transpired that there was just a sufficiently large aperture at the end of this passage, to allow of exit, and that a man, answering the thief's description, was seen to emerge therefrom with a child, and endeavour to procure a sloop for conveyance to somewhere beyond Mamel. It appears that owing to the tide flowing strongly at the time, the demand, as hire, was too high to suit his means, and he left, and has not since been heard of. We should certainly like to know the locality of this blissful elysium where bairns appear to be at such a premium.—*Herald*.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

PARIS, September 1st.
The *Temps* attributes the authorship of the *North German Gazette's* recent article against France to a clumsy subordinate, and says the article was not inspired from a high quarter. It adds: "France is too absorbed in the interest of reconstruction to seek adventures abroad, but is not so enfeebled and humbled as to allow herself to be the sport of unseemly frolics."

LONDON, September 1st.
Mary Anderson made a most successful debut at the Lyceum Theatre to-night in "Ingomar." The House was crowded and many Americans were present. Miss Anderson met with a reception of the warmest kind, and the favorable impression she produced deepened with each act. She had many recalls.

PENANCE, September 1st.
The British bark, *G. I. Jones*, which sailed from Bull River, S. C., July 31st, for Falmouth, with a large cargo of phosphate, was totally wrecked off Penance. Two of the crew were saved but it is feared the others, numbering eleven, were drowned.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 1st.
The official report shows there have been 27,318 deaths by cholera in Egypt since the outbreak of the epidemic, and there have been 140 deaths among British troops stationed in Egypt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1st.
Two thousand peasants invaded Krasnaya to-day for the purpose of attacking the Jews in that place. The mob was fired upon by the military and one man was killed and three wounded. Fourteen peasants were arrested.

BERLIN, Sept. 1st.
The treaty of commerce between Germany and Spain passed to its third reading in the Reichstag to-day. An Imperial message, declaring the Reichstag closed, was then read.

BATAVIA, September 1st.
The coffee and sugar crops at Batavia appear severely from volcanic eruptions and tidal waves. Several Europeans and officials are among the dead and missing.

COPENHAGEN, September 1st.
The King of Denmark has declined an offer of a municipal site tendered in honor of the Car because he says the Car came to Denmark for repose.

LONDON, September 2nd.
It is rumored at Plymouth that the General Transatlantic Company's steamer *America*, Captain Santal, commander, which sailed from Havre yesterday for New York, has foundered. The *America* passed Lizard Point all right last night. A gale prevailed throughout England on Saturday night, doing much damage to property and causing many wrecks. The *Times* says the fact that the *America* sailed in the teeth of a gale probably gave currency to the rumor here of her loss. Another dispatch states that the rumor was unfounded.

PARIS, September 2nd.
A telegram from Frohndorf says: The Countess de Chambord having expressed a wish that the position of chief mourner at the funeral of her husband be held by the latter's nearest relative, the Count of Paris decided to return to Paris with the other Orleans princes last night. It is to be noted in connection with the above, that the question of precedence throughout has been of a very decided character. Leading Royalists have urged the Count of Paris to go to Goritz, promising that the place to which he is entitled will be given to him, but the Count has persistently refused. The Paris newspapers regard this act as the consummation of the rupture between the Orleansists and Legitimists.

LONDON, September 2nd.
Public feeling in Germany is exasperated against France by the complaints of ill-treatment of German residents in Paris. An incident occurred on Wednesday at a circus, of which the owner, Herr E. Opitz, was recognized as an old officer of the Uhlans who served against France. The crowd mobbed Opitz and threatened to destroy the circus, which was closed by the police. Opitz applied to the German Embassy, who warned the French foreign office that such demonstrations and attacks on German subjects would produce strong irritation in Germany.

ROME, September 2nd.
The papers here are discussing Italy's foreign policy especially in connection with the renewed Austro-German alliance. The *Opinion* says the conditions of the tripartite alliance remain as heretofore. Italy, while abstaining from furnishing a pretext for irritation, must display great patience and good temper, and at the same time hold herself prepared to fight or to use her influence to promote peace or retard the catastrophe of war.

LONDON, September 2nd.
The impression has gone abroad that the Queen has practically disgraced the new Duke of Marlborough by refusing to admit him to her presence to deliver up the insignia of the Garter which his father wore and his successor, according to custom, delivers to the sovereign. He has been told that he must leave the things with the Lord Chamberlain.

VIENNA, September 2nd.
The Emperor Francis Joseph's brother, will not attend the funeral of the Count de Chambord after all, but will send an aide-de-camp to represent him. There seems to be an understanding between the Emperor and the Orleans princes since the Emperor's visit to the Count of Paris. Prince Ferdinand will present the King of Bavaria at the funeral. The Saxon court will go into mourning for one week.

MADRID, September 2nd.
A royal order, preceded by a circular from General Martinez Campos, Minister of War, in relation to the recent insurrectionary outbreak in Spain, was gazetted to-day. It provides that any officer or sergeant proved to be a member of a republican, military, or any other secret society shall be dismissed from the service and criminally prosecuted.

GENEVA, September 2nd.
Ruiz Zorilla declares that he was absent from Paris at the time of the recent pronouncement in Badajoz. He considers the Bourbon dynasty heretofore condemned in Spain. He denies that he has communicated with the French government or granted commissions in the Spanish army. Zorilla intends to issue a manifesto to the Spanish Democratic party.

BERLIN, Sept. 2nd.
As a train from Berlin was passing Stettin to-day it ran into a crowd of people who were intending to take the return train to Berlin. They were pressing forward to enter the carriages on the wrong side. A number of people were killed and wounded, the number being estimated at forty.

LONDON, Sept. 2nd.
In consequence of the rumors of the intended attempt to rescue O'Donnell on his arrival at Southampton, extraordinary precautions have been taken to guard the prisoner. He will be taken to Millbank prison under a military guard and tried at the Old Bailey.

VIENNA, September 2nd.
Archduchess Stephanie, the wife of Archduke Rudolph, the Prince Imperial of Austria and Hungary, was delivered of a daughter to-day. Both are well. The infant will be christened on the 5th instant.

GLASGOW, September 2nd.
Two men were arrested to-day and charged with being connected with the attempts to destroy property with dynamite here last January. Their names are Casey and Kelly.

VIENNA, September 2nd.
A fire broke out in a lumber-yard near the city to-day, and a gale of wind spread the flames to a number of adjacent houses. The damage amounts to several millions of florins.

VIENNA, September 3rd.
The Chinese government intends to issue a formal protest to the great powers, declaring that the treaty of peace between France and Annam, signed at Hue, is void, as the Kingdom of Annam was forced by the French to sign it.

LONDON, September 3rd.
A dispatch to the *Times* from Hongkong says it is reported that 15,000 Chinese have crossed the border and proceeded to Nanking, a squadron of vessels is loading at Shanghai with troops, ammunition and torpedoes.

A dispatch from Hongkong notes that the French General, Bouet, has demanded of the War Department a reinforcement of 5,000 men. The country is still suffering from floods. The French Admiral has issued a notice declaring all ports of Annam, including Saigon, in a state of blockade.

The Paris *National* denies that Admiral Courbet's fleet will proceed to China.

DUBLIN, September 3rd.
A mass meeting was held on Sunday at Cappaghville. Michael Davitt delivered an address stating that the tyrannical oppression of landlordism in Ireland has thousands of householders have been deprived of their houses within the quarter ending on the 1st of July. Davitt contended that the question of the complete abolition of landlordism must be kept before the people. The land act, he stated, if not a failure at the present time, is rapidly becoming so, and not one-sixth of the tenant farmers of the country have yet succeeded in having their rents fixed. He urged the people to be resolute and calm and not lose their self-control.

GLASGOW, September 3rd.
The Irish here are much excited and scared at the report that Bernard Gallagher, M.P., has informed the House of Commons that he has a suspicion of being Fenians were examined privately to-day. All attempts at demonstrations will be suppressed, and special police precautions have been taken with a view to defeat any attempts to rescue the prisoners. Appliances for making explosives and infernal machines were discovered in the houses of the Irish prisoners.

ST. JOHN'S (N.E.), September 3rd.
Captain Nickerson of the schooner *Berry* has just arrived from the Grand Banks. He left the fishing ledge twenty miles north of Rogers' shoals and 120 miles off Cape Spear. Nickerson described passing through a perfect sea of shattered ice, broken boats, spars, gaffs, and other gear of fishing vessels. No further reliable particulars are yet to hand. The *Berry* narrowly escaped going down with all hands. She was badly strained and leaking.

LONDON, Sept. 3rd.
A correspondent at Amsterdam says: It is believed that 1,000,000 persons perished in North Bantam in the recent calamity. It is also believed that the famine and sort of Anjer were swept away. An extensive plain of volcanic stone was formed in the sea near Campung Sumatra, preventing communication with Telokbelong and southwest Java.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3rd.
The recent storms have almost totally destroyed the grain and other crops in the south of Ireland. The authorities fear a renewal of the recent agitation, owing to the distress consequent on the loss of crops. The boards of guardians throughout Ireland demand the amendment of the land act.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Chiffo and Newchwang.—Per *Albatross*, to-day, the 3rd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Phra Chula Chom Klao*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Mongkut*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, 9.30 A.M.
For New York.—Per *Oxfordshire*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 10.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, & Taiwan.—Per *Albatross*, to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Kudat and Sandakan.—Per *Thales*, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
For Nagasaki, Higo, and Yokohama.—Per *Zambesi*, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

To-day's Advertisements.

GARRISON THEATRE, HONGKONG.

AUSTRIAN LADIES' BAND.

THIS EVENING, the 3rd instant.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Officers and Civilians \$1.00
Second Seats 0.50
Soldiers 0.25

Doors open at 8.30; performance at 9 o'clock.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1883. [739]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/4 L. I. American Bark

"OBED BAXTER,"

Barter, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [742]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A. L. British Ship

"LOTHAIR,"

Boulton, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [743]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/4 L. I. British Ship

"CHARLES BAL,"

Watson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1883. [744]

NOTICE.

MR. RUTTONJEE DADABHOY TATA

is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

TATA & Co.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1883. [746]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from this date their Office to No. 24, Praya Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PAINTER, BLACK-PAINTER, &c., has REMOVED from No. 25, Queen's Road East to No. 6, Peel Street, close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

JOHN R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAK & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY-BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL," BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable HOTEL for AMBASSADORS and GENTLEMEN going home from the Far East. It is under the direct Management of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in providing their visitors with every possible comfort.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL, Old Street, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is centrally situated, with suitable rooms and ample accommodation for travellers, especially those coming from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN will find every comfort they can wish for at the above establishment.

A HOADLY, Proprietor.

G. FALCONER & CO' WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

JEWELLERS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.

No. 45, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Agents, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description. Arms repaired, cleaned, or converted at moderate charges. Sporting Guns and Ammunitions always on hand.

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER, and COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 21, WILKINSON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [6]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now settling in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. 'Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers.'"

SOLE AGENCY,

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883.

Intimations.

For Sale.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS for: Louis Audeman's Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for: Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING 25 "
SHAVING 25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.—MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years' experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00 "
TWICE A WEEK \$2.00 "

MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Punkahs, and the "iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

HOP SHING & CO. ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

HAVING this day commenced Business, we are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN. Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at MODERATE TERMS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF ENGINE ROOM STORES SUPPLIED.

NESS IRON WORKS, WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [718]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF
MANILA CIGARS,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
24, NANKIN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

ROTIERIA INGLESA,
14, ESCOLTA, MANILA.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY, FOCHOW.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain, WILLIAM HULLIDALE LESLIE, engineer *Pera Cham Kiao*, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Inspector W. Horton. [745]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1883.

We are indebted for the following excellent article on the "Latest French Reform" to a late issue of the *Nation*, a New York journal that deservedly occupies a foremost place amongst the high class periodicals of the day.

The French have just taken the most daring step in the way of judicial reform taken by any civilized people since the revolution of 1789—much more serious than the conversion in this country (U.S.) of the permanent appointed judges into judges elected for short terms. They have suspended the fixity of tenure of their entire bench for three months; and have armed the Ministry with power to put about 600 of the judges on the retired list. The chief object, or rather nominal object, of the measure is to reduce the total number of judges and abolish all courts of lower grades having less than 150 causes in the year. But it is not necessarily the judges of those courts who will have to go into retirement. The Minister of Justice is authorized to pick out the total number to be displaced from all the courts, and it is avowed that he will use his power first and foremost to get rid of judges who are known to be hostile to the Republic. The Bill covers, too, what is known in France as the "parquet," or that portion of the bar which serves the Government as public prosecutors. Public prosecutors, or district attorneys are called "Magistrates" in common with the judges on the Bench who are distinguished from them as sitting Magistrates. The distinction is not really as great as it seems to us, because with us the judge is supposed in criminal cases to be perfectly neutral, and to be occupied simply with holding the scales of justice evenly between two contending parties. In France, on the other hand, he performs many of the functions of a prosecutor. It is part of his duty to help to get a conviction. He conducts a long and always hostile examination of the prisoner, in the course of which he browbeats him, tries to confuse him, and makes savage comments on his life and character. He is consequently only a little way removed from the parquet in position and duties, or in feelings and prejudices.

There are 2,500 judges or magistrates, small and great, in France and of these a considerable number owe their original appointment to the Empire and still retain their sympathy with it, or, at all events, with monarchy of some sort. A good many more came into office during the seven years between the war and overthrow of MacMahon, when hostility to the Republicans was the dominating motive of the party in power, whether Legitimists or Bonapartists. Moreover, French judges like all judges, are long-lived men. Few die and none resign, so that the Republicans have got tired of waiting for a chance to "purify the bench" as they call it, through the natural falling of vacancies. What has done most to make the process of waiting intolerable, however, is the indiscretion of the judges themselves. Large numbers of them made themselves highly obnoxious by their zeal in the prosecutions set on foot against Republican writers and politicians under the MacMahon regime, and have thus remained "marked men." A great many more have revealed their contempt for the Republic by change remarks on the bench, or by outbursts

of monarchical fervor or by refusing to take part in Republican fêtes or demonstrations, or by uncivil treatment of Republican members of the bar who happened to be active in politics. The French bench too of all grades, like all the upper grades of officials until now, has been in a certain sense an aristocratic body, that is, it has been taken on the whole from the upper section of the bourgeoisie—not the well born, class exactly, from the Legitimist point of view, but the well dressed polished class, which knows how to behave in society, and order and eat its dinner correctly; the class which in our politics is known as "the white-cravat and dally-bath men." Perhaps nothing has done so much to disgust this class with the Republic as the appearance in high office of the "nouvelle couche sociale" of which Gambetta talked—that is, of the plain men of humble origin like Gambetta himself, whose boots do not fit, and who do not wear gloves, and who would be out of place in a salon. Their appearance in the diplomatic service was a dreadful mortification to the young secretaries and attaches of legation of the old regime all over Europe, who accordingly resigned a few years ago in great numbers. There is today a tale of horror among them about one foreign minister who keeps his old mother, a plain, unrepresentable peasant sort of woman, on the top floor of the Embassy. In fact "society" has in France gone out of politics almost as completely as here. And the bench, which belongs to society in Paris and forms the best part of it in the provinces, feels the change keenly, and does not conceal it. The Republican patience has accordingly been exhausted and the process of "epuration," as they call it, is going to begin, or as we should say, the axe is about to fall and 600 judicial heads will soon be in the basket, selected as the Minister of Justice please. He says he will be impartial and will be guided by the reports of the presidents of the various tribunals, and that his main object will be to get the bench completely and finally out of politics. Of course, however, the monarchists do not believe him. To them the measure is one of political proscription, pure and simple. The dismissed judges are not, to be sure, to be cast on the world—they are to be pensioned for the rest of their lives; but it cannot be denied that it is an extraordinary and dangerous power as ever was lodged in the hands of one man. Final judgment, however, can hardly be passed on it as yet. If the Republic lasts, and remains as moderate and conservative as it is now, the mischief of the scheme will rapidly disappear. But if the monarchy should be restored, or the Clémenceau Radicals should ever get into office, it would furnish a precedent which would probably be used to destroy the last traces of judicial independence in France.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, October 1st.
ANTI-GERMAN DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.
The King of Spain has been hoisted at Paris in consequence of his acceptance of the Colony of the Strasburg regiment of Uhlans. The President of the Republic has made an apology, and great indignation is expressed in Madrid.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MONSIEUR CHAMPON, the Consul for France in Manila, will shortly proceed home on leave of absence.

THE first line of tramway cars in Manila will shortly be started to run between Tondo and Binondo.

WE are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the steamer *Andary*, with the next outward French mail, left Saigon this morning at 3 o'clock for this port.

WE learn from *El Comercio* that a lighthouse will shortly be erected on the point known as "Siete Pescados" in Iloilo. The marine authorities will give its exact position when ready.

WE read that the Manila telegraph authorities have sent two officials to Cebu to draw out the necessary plans for laying a cable between Luzon and Vespas, to connect the last named place with the Iala de Negro.

WE beg to thank "A Friend in need" for his kindly intended letter. The information therein contained is none the less appreciated because we happen to be perfectly well acquainted with the matters alluded to. Our correspondent will accept our best thanks, and will thoroughly understand why we do not say more at present.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *French World* a new method of combating smallpox, communicated by its author, Dr. S. Swan, of New York:—"I first saw the arm in the usual way, then give the patient, internally, a dose of a very high potency of *variolum*, and with adults repeat the dose next morning, but with children give only one dose. In a few days the variola pustule appears on the arm, runs its course and disappears, leaving sufficient scar to confirm the vaccination. The introduction of the *variola* by this method protects the patient from smallpox, without introducing any foreign disease, or waking up any hereditary taint in the system."

WE understand that the French ironclad *Tourville* will leave here to-morrow for Chefoo, calling at the Coast Ports en route. The *Triomphante* is also on her way, under orders for Yokohama. The flag-ship *Victorine* will remain in Hongkong.

THE Austrian Ladies Band gave a very good performance last night at the City Hall to a fairly large audience. The *beneficiaries* of the evening was Miss Bertha who deservedly received the encomiums of all present. A farewell performance will be given to-night at 9 o'clock at the Garrison Theatre.

LAST night's *China Mail* contains a column and a half of "Notes from the Metropolis," which are stated to emanate from "Our Own Correspondent." The "notes" are extracted wholesale from several London newspapers, "our own correspondent" in several instances not even taking the trouble to alter the phraseology of his stale *rehash*. Our evening contemporary has changed greatly of late, and we think for the worse.

THE New York *Nation* thus comments on the proposed poll-taxation in France on all strangers in the country:—"The French have what we suppose may be called a 'Mongolian' question of their own. Their failure or refusal to increase their population, while maintaining a large standing army, has produced a great scarcity of labor, in the country districts an alarming scarcity, which large bodies of German and Italian laborers are rushing in to meet. These, the French workers have now begun to look upon as a 'Mongolian horde,' who by their cheap living and disgusting assiduity take the bread out of the mouths of the natives. Accordingly it is proposed to slap a tax on them which would either bring in, some say \$2,500,000, and others \$6,000,000, to the Treasury, or keep them out. But the *Temps* points out that Frenchmen cannot play the part of the dog in the manger. They must either fill up France themselves or let others do it. These foreigners would not come if there were not room for them; could not get work if there were Frenchmen to do it. So that France must either increase the size of her families or receive immigrants. It further says that the best thing to do is not to tax the immigrants, but to welcome them and get them to settle in the country and become Frenchmen. There can be no objection to this on the score of race, it adds, because the French are the most mixed race in Europe; in other words, there is no French race, but simply a delightful and glorious moral entity called France."

REGARDING Chinese Immigration to the United States, and the provisions of the recent treaties with that country and China are the same, the New York *Nation* says:—"Judge Nelson has delivered an opinion in the case of the Chinese laborer Ah Shong which introduces a new complication into the working of the act of 1882. Ah Shong, it will be remembered, is a ship carpenter, born in Hongkong since it became a British Colony, and consequently a British subject. Judge Nelson holds that he is, properly speaking, a British and not a Chinese laborer, or, in other words, that 'Chinese,' as used in the act, refers to nationality and not to race. This decision exempts from the operation of the act the population of Hongkong (about 100,000), and will make it necessary for the officers of the Government to be cautious whom they exclude from our ports. The reasoning on which the decision is founded is very simple and conclusive. The act was passed nominally to carry out certain treaties made by the Empire of China. Now the Emperor makes treaties only with regard to his own subjects, and not those of Queen Victoria. Hongkong was clearly overlooked by the reformers who passed the Anti-Chinese Law, and the decision makes the Anglo-Saxon future on this continent dismal indeed. There is nothing we can see to prevent the 100,000 Mongolian 'lepers' who inhabit Hongkong from coming over in a body and settling in our midst, and perpetuating here those disgusting habits of thrift, industry and self-denial which have created such alarm among the statesmen of the Pacific Slope."

DEALING with Canton affairs last night's *China Mail* observes:—"Everything reported, however, tends to show that matters are in a very critical state. The Viceroy himself seems to be in a very hard strait. Yesterday, he sent word to the Russian and German Consuls and another gentleman, all of whom he had appointed to meet at his Yamen, not to pay him the intended visit." This looks like the result of "Gibbets' inventive genius" at all events, it is scarcely out of place, so far as the "Russian Consul" is concerned. Mr. Popoff, His Imperial Majesty's Consul for Fochow, who has been in Canton during the Logan trial for the purpose of "watching" proceedings, on behalf of the ex-Customs officer Johnson, who was to some extent implicated in the affair, and is a Russian subject, favored us with a call yesterday afternoon. Previous to leaving Canton Mr. Popoff, who met Viceroy Chang in Peking last year, was desirous of paying his respects to His Excellency and sent out to the *Yamen* a request for an audience at a certain hour on Monday. The Viceroy courteously replied that he was engaged on important business at the time mentioned by Mr. Popoff, but would be happy to renew his acquaintance with his Fochow friend if he could make it convenient to call a couple of hours later in the afternoon. In plain words Mr. Popoff wished to see the Viceroy at one o'clock, and His Excellency, being engaged at that hour, suggested that the call should be made at three. As the Russian Consul was leaving by the night boat, and he, Mr. Popoff, was not to leave until the morning, he decided that he would not run the risk of creating any disturbance, and consequently wrote to the Viceroy expressing his regret and claiming indulgence for the reasons which prevented him from paying his respects. So that, as a matter of fact, the statement in the *China Mail* about the Viceroy and the Russian Consul is absolutely untrue.

H.M.S. *Escholtz* arrived from Canton, this afternoon with Logan and Johnson on board. Logan was immediately sent ashore escorted by a guard of police.

THE Pope has written to King Alfonso congratulating his Majesty on the suppression of the recent military insurrection, and expressing his good wishes for the future happiness of Spain.

As will be seen from a report of a police court case decided this morning, published in another place, the thin end of the wedge has been inserted towards the bribery and corruption reform so greatly needed in our little Colony. Two hundred dollars or six months rigorous imprisonment for a twelve cents and two cash bribe. Ye Gods! Only imagine if all bribery punishments were meted out in like ratio! What would become of us all, and who would be the "last man?" It makes us shudder to think of it. Krakatoa would be nothing to it. Let us muse.

THE following *Express* issued on the 27th Sept. by the members of the various Fochow Tea Hongs, is worth reproduction:—"The members of the local tea Hongs, beg respectfully to inform the Foreign Tea Merchants of Fochow, that they have this day entered into and executed an Agreement, that on and after the twentieth day of October next, they will not advance, against or receive any teas that may be brought down from the tea districts for the remainder of this season; and have also mutually agreed, that tea masters shall not be shown to foreign tea hongs after the above mentioned date. And they have also further agreed, that in the events of any of them receiving from the aforesaid tea districts any teas, or exhibiting any teas to the foreign tea hongs after that date, they shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence, the sum of one thousand dollars. As this agreement is entered into for the mutual benefit of Chinese and foreign merchants, in order to prevent excessive picking of the tea plants, it is hoped that the foreign tea merchants will assist by not receiving any tea masters which will be sent direct to them by non-signatories to the agreement."

CHAU AWO, police constable No. 178, was charged by Inspector Lindsay, on the 27th ultimo, with receiving a bribe of money from street gamblers under color of his office on the 26th of September. The case had been remanded from time to time until this morning when it was finally disposed of. Man Singh, P.C. 502, stated that while on duty at Market Street, at 10.45 on the morning in question, he saw a number of men gambling in that street and the defendant standing about 6 yards from the crowd in uniform. One of the men from the crowd got up and went towards the defendant. He saw him hand some money to the defendant. At that time the man who paid the money saw the witness and was heard by him to call out to the gamblers who all immediately ran away, the defendant running away also but in an opposite direction. He ran after the defendant, seized him, and as he did so, saw him throw some money, in cents, on the ground. He picked up all the money he could find amounting to 12 cents and 5 cash. P.C. 693 was with him and saw what occurred, and they both took the prisoner to the station. Another man arrested the man who paid the money. The prisoner did not say anything when arrested. The crowd ran off with the gambling implements and the money on them as well. Mit Singh, P.C. 503, corroborated the foregoing. The defendant denied the charge and Mr. Wilson, who defended the prisoner, pleaded that the constable may have been walking along slowly and did not see the gambling and also that he did not run away; also that the bribe, even if received, was a very small one. There was, probably, a feud. The Magistrate, however, fined the defendant in the sum of \$500 on six months rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner went to that "bourne," whence he had so often consigned his fellow-creatures. Immediately on the sentence being made known to the prisoner, his mother, wife, and sister set up a series of most unearthly howls, weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth, and it required a great deal of persuasion on the part of the people about the court to make them leave the court compound to go and cry elsewhere.

THE British barque *Victor* left Kowloon Dock this morning. The steamships *Yokohama* and *Peking* have gone over to Sam-shui-po. The American barque *Furness Abbey* will undock at Kowloon to-morrow, and the steamer *Nelson* will be placed in the vacant dock.

In one of the treaty ports of China, says an American contemporary, the native merchants lately gained a signal victory over the foreigners. The quarrel arose over the manner of weighing a cargo of tea, and when the purchasers refused to accede to the proposition of the seller, all the Chinese houses banded together and refused to sell another chest of tea to anybody until the demand of their countryman was complied with, and the Europeans had to submit. At all of the Chinese ports the natives now have the tea trade under their own control. As an excuse for their clannishness, it is alleged that the Chinese merchants have been badly swindled by purchasers of tea in the matter of weight.

THE County Judge of Milan has a system of memory which is severe, if not effectual. It doesn't do to mis-remember in that Court. The *Herald* says:—"Mr. Will Tucker was before the Court as a witness in a certain gambling case, when he was asked to give the names of other parties engaged in the game. Mr. Tucker said he did not remember. He was told that a more definite answer must be given, which Mr. Tucker declined to do. The Court fined him \$10 and sent him to jail. In a short time the Court sent for him and repeated the question before asked, Mr. Tucker answering again that he did not remember. The Court fined him \$100 and sent him back to jail. This was repeated twice more during which time Mr. Tucker became quite angry, and was adjudged guilty of contempt of Court. He was then sent back to jail until the fines were paid. Friends deposited \$310, the amount of the fines, and Mr. Tucker was released. A petition was sent to Governor Ireland to have at least a part of the fines remitted. The Court, we understand, gave as a reason for insisting on an answer from Mr. Tucker that he had heard Mr. Tucker say that, if he should be brought up as a witness, he would make it convenient to forget who were the offenders."

THE *Times* publishes the following:—"A great number of experiments are being made in California with the seed of the Cochon China grape vine. Seed has been distributed among 800 persons in various parts of the state, and no pains will be spared to acclimatise this wonderful vine on the Pacific Coast. Its native state it has been found in altitudes varying from 100 to 3,000 feet above the sea level, producing everywhere an enormous crop of fruit. With proper care, authorities in grape culture believe that the Cochon China variety can be grown in all the wine regions in California and on the Pacific Coast. A vine similar to this, but more vigorous and productive, was lately discovered on the coast of Guinea by Senor Aspre, chief of a scientific mission sent to that country by the Portuguese Government. The plant was found to be about 4 feet high, with a crop of grapes varying from 90 to 100 to each vine. The fruit was delicious, and the wine made from it by Aspre and companions was found very good soon after, rich in aroma, in colour, and alcohol. A report is being prepared on the subject for the Portuguese Government. The Sudan and the Guinea annual tuberos vines are of the same genus as the Cochon China, but the first is a dwarf and the second little better as compared with the last named. In Cochon it grows in some forests as high as 100 feet, climbing up and about forty trees, or stretching itself on the soil, and in some places the vine becomes a wonderful mass of large clusters of luscious grapes from top to bottom."

"WHAT school is that exercising?" said a lately returned Anglo-Indian to a distinguished officer at Aldershot. "Why, that's the 3rd Buffs," the officer answered, with a tinge of sadness. Those who have seen the weedy lads who now fill the ranks in our infantry, filled by stalwart men some years ago, will appreciate the naturalness of the question and the sorrow attending the answer. And now it is stated by the home papers that things are not nearly at their worst yet. In the Lords and Commons, the other day, the fact that the Army was from 6000 to 8000 below its proper number was elicited from the Ministry. The method now proposed and adopted for the purpose of curing the defect is to lower the standard under 5 ft. 4 in. It will be instructive to see a British regiment of infantry in a couple of years. Of course, it may be said that owing to the extraordinary improvement in modern arms, it matters little whether a man is four feet or six—a bullet will render either *hors de combat*. But it is not with lead alone that modern battles are decided. Marching powers, capacity to bear fatigue, and to be ready for action after a weary tramp are quite as important. Fancy the fighting capacity of a regiment of raw, underfed lads, after a twenty-mile march! And imagine further what a show they would have if by any chance a regiment of seasoned men or a squadron of cavalry got amongst them! Think of a corps of Zulus falling foul of them! No! Mr. Bull, your native service system has not been built, the success you think, and now, when every man among your neighbours across the stream there is trained to arms and when no one on earth knows how to do it, you are going to let a few half-bred boys, who can't do a thing, do it for you. It is a disgrace, a disgrace to the flower of the nation as well as to the dragoons, if only as a stand-by in view of a naval accident, which is always on the cards? Volunteering! I hear you say? 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